

NONSENSE BARRED

A Plain Description of What All May See if They Will

Such bright, warm days as have smiled upon Montana during the past few weeks make one almost wish that he had been born a spring poet, with all the license to bore other people that such a birth entails. But a plain, every-day mortal must not give expression to the enthusiasm which wells up unbidden from the depths of his plebeian soul at sight of nature's efforts to throw off the habiliments of death and clothe herself in the robes of life and loveliness. Oh, no! This is the special privilege of the gifted few, and you and I, gentle reader, must not encroach upon their domain lest we be set upon with the force and crushing effect of an able-bodied and well directed pile driver. So do not be alarmed; we know our gait, and will not presume upon the patience of a long-suffering public to indulge in any nonsensical rhapsodies about the return of summer.

But summer is here, just the same, and we take this opportunity to announce the fact to the people, lest in the hurry and worry of business it should escape their observation. Besides, it is our good fortune to live in a place where summer announces its presence by other and pleasanter means than suffocating heat and dust and drought; consequently we may have greater reason to welcome its return than others whose lives are not cast in such pleasant places, and may notice it quicker.

Our place of residence is Bozeman, where the approach of the most delightful season of the year was heralded some time ago by grassy lawns and bursting buds and blooming flowers. Now the entire residence portion of the city is embowered in green groves, and to sit in the tower of the new hotel and look out over the city one might easily imagine himself in the midst of a veritable garden of paradise. On every hand there is a pleasing contrast of color, and to a lover of the beautiful the scene is entrancing beyond expression. Extending the view up and down and across the valley the loveliest landscape picture that ever delighted the eye of an artist is beheld. In the foreground lies a broad expanse of level or gently rolling country, relieved of any suggestion of monotony by numerous timber-girt streams whose courses can be traced from the points where they enter the valley to where they join and leave it together 30 miles below. Back of all, and forming an appropriate setting for this beautiful scene, are the grand old mountains, rising one above the other until they culminate in majestic peaks whose heads tower far above the line of perpetual snow.

Surely it is no wonder that the citizens of Bozeman are proud of their city and its surroundings, and it is no wonder that those who once settle here nearly always remain. There is no more attractive spot on the face of the earth, and as business opportunities here are excellent and everything is prosperous, there is no reason why any resident should ever become discontented.

Bozeman is a prominent candidate for the capital, and her chances for winning the coveted prize are very flattering. Being, for many reasons, the best residence city in the state, if she gets the capital her population will be wonderfully increased within a very few years, and it will be increased, too, by the better class of our people. The fact that Montanans all over the state are favorably impressed with the outlook for Bozeman is evidenced by the great number who have invested in real estate here during the last three or four months. The greater portion of those who have bought lots intend to build residences, and make Bozeman their permanent abode. Some, however, have bought for speculative purposes, knowing that in no event will Bozeman property ever be worth less than it is today, and that in the event of her getting the capital their property will be worth double what they paid for it just as soon as the result of the election is announced.

For speculative purposes no one can go amiss in buying any property offered for sale in Bozeman, but those who wish to purchase lots on which to build homes for themselves will find our West Side addition superior in many respects to any other portion of the city. It is well watered, has excellent soil, and is located in that part of the town which will eventually be built up with the better class of residences.

Our terms are one-third cash, the remainder in 6 and 12 months without interest; or, \$20 down and \$10 per month until lots are paid for.

LEE N. SMITH, general agent, room 2, Owsley block, Butte, Mont.
George Audly, Cleary house, Granite.

BY THE HUNDRED

The Arrest of Union Men Continues.

HARD ON THE PRISONERS

The Accommodations Furnished Them Rough and Inadequate.

MINE OWNERS ARE JUBILANT

Unionism, in Their Opinion, Has Been Killed in the Coeur d'Alene—All Quiet in the Camps.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WARDNER, July 16.—There is no change in the situation here to-day. Arrests are being made all the time. The union men arrested are held as prisoners in a building near the depot, under a strong guard. General Carlin went to Wallace to look the place over this morning.

At present it is the opinion of the mine owners, and not a few others, that the Miners' union has gone up as an organization. Very little talk is heard.

The men arrested at Wardner are held here, and those from other camps will be brought here. They will then be turned over to the United States marshal, who will take them to Boise to answer before the United States court for contempt in disregard of the injunction. Doubtless considerable time will be consumed in trying leaders, and by that time the mine owners expect there will be enough non-union men here to work the mines and to protect themselves. One mine owner said this morning that all the properties in the Coeur d'Alene will be worked. V. M. Clement of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Charles Sweeney of the Last Chance, and George McAuley of the Sierra Nevada are willing to hire union men who have nothing to answer for to the law. They propose to put men to work without asking questions, and then look to the military to preserve the peace and, if necessary, protect their property and the lives of their men.

Probably many of the union men will go to work as individuals. Not a few of them think that is what they should do for the sake of their families. Troops will remain here as long as they are needed to preserve the peace. Meanwhile the leaders of the union will be prisoners, some of the union men will go to work, the mines will be started and operated, and by the time the troops go and the leaders of the union are out of custody, unionism in the Coeur d'Alene, the mine owners think, will be a thing of the past. A few men may hold out and try to resurrect the union.

As to the massacre in Fourth of July canyon, it is still believed here, in spite of Captain Thomas' dispatch from Fort Sherman, that the non-union men had been accounted for. The reason for this belief is that non-union men keep coming in from the hills, and it doesn't seem possible to account for all of them.

Four companies of the Twentieth infantry from Fort Assiniboine are expected in soon. Lieutenant McCorkle and 20 men from the Twenty-fifth infantry left in the afternoon for Murray to bring in 10 prisoners.

INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Troops Have Poor Facilities for Taking Care of the Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WALLACE, July 16.—Huddled together in an open space in front of the school house near the old hospital in this city, 150 miners are now held as prisoners. Many of the men are dressed in their grimy clothes just as they came from the mines. No accommodation of any kind has been furnished them by the authorities. The officers in charge have been unable to obtain shelter for them and the poor fellows all day long have sat in the dust of the road under a burning sun, surrounded by armed guards.

The work of arresting the union men and their sympathizers has progressed steadily all day long. The 9th men arrested at work in the Poorman and Tiger mines this morning had been steadily at work for the past month. They had gone to work under an understanding made with mine owners who agreed to hire either union or non-union men, but to pay the scale of \$3.50 per day. These men arrested to-day were, it is said, not all union men. This wholesale arrest is said to have been instigated by Culbertson of the Tiger mine, who came down last night and interviewed Sims.

The arrest of Judge Fraser, Postmaster Marsh and Hotel Keeper Steele of Mullan to-day is said to have been the result of spite. It is probable that the men under arrest will be taken to Boise to-morrow. Many of the men feel their position keenly, as it is impossible to say when they will again obtain their liberty.

Men have been put into the guard house who have not been in this region long enough to need a bed. A non-union man walks up, touches a man on the shoulder, Coroner Sims gives the word and the fellow is marched off a prisoner. Incendiary and bloodthirsty speeches have been made by returned non-union men, but no heed has been paid to them. The tables have been completely turned.

So far as news is obtainable, the story telegraphed to the STANDARD about the Old Mission affair is in nearly every particular true, but there is just now no way of finding out how many men were killed or wounded. Abbott, the wounded man, is still alive.

ARRESTED AT MULLAN.

The Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Hotel Keeper and a Butte Miner.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

MULLAN, July 16.—Upon the arrival of the Northern Pacific train to-day from Missoula, the officers of the Twenty-second infantry, who were stationed here,

went through the passenger coaches asking questions of the passengers as to where they were going and where they came from. All of them passed examination except a man giving his name as Frank Devlin. He acknowledged being a member of the Miners' union at Butte. He was arrested and taken to the guard house. No other arrests were made on the train, and the train was allowed to proceed. The other persons arrested here to-day were Steele, the hotel keeper; Marsh, the postmaster; Justice of the Peace Fraser and Jack Burns.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Harrison Commands Idaho's Troubled Waters to be Still.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1892.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1892.

It is gratifying to know that any collision between the troops has been avoided. As a measure of precaution, and in the hope that it may tend to allay excitement, you will cause to be published the following proclamation of the president.

S. R. FRANKS,
Secretary of War.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PROCLAMATION.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas the governor of the state of Idaho has represented to me that within said state there exists an insurrection and a condition of domestic violence and resistance to the laws, to meet and overcome which the resources at his command are unequal; and whereas he has further represented that the legislature of said state is not now in session and cannot be promptly convened; and, whereas by reason of said conditions, said governor, as the chief executive of the state, has called on me, as the chief executive of the government of the United States, for assistance in repressing said violence and restoring and maintaining peace; now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States and of a law of congress enacted in pursuance thereof, do hereby command all persons engaged in such insurrection and resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president:
JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State,
By command Maj. Gen. R. C. Schofield, J. R. Williams, adjutant general.

THE FIGHT IN THE CANYON.

There Certainly Was One, But No Union Men May Have Been in It.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 16.—The greatest care has been taken by a STANDARD reporter to obtain a true statement of the facts in connection with the deplorable affair at the Old Mission last Wednesday night, but it has been impossible to obtain anything like the full facts from reliable sources.

The telegraphic account of the matter, as sent to the STANDARD, under Wardner date, seems to have been the nearest statement to the truth. The associated press dispatch, under Spokane date, is asserted to be exaggerated in regard to the number killed. Some of the refugees tell stories which do not agree. It is certain, however, that a cowardly and dastardly assault was perpetrated upon the non-union miners at the Old Mission that night; men were cruelly outraged and wounded and robbed—they were shot at and chased into the swamps and hills and rivers—of all this there is no question. That the outrages were perpetrated by members of the Coeur d'Alene Miners' union may be true, but there is no evidence to that effect to be secured here.

Abbott, the man who was shot that night and is now very dangerously near death at the hospital, has told a horrible story of the way the mob treated him and his companions. His ante-mortem statement has been taken by the coroner. There are still six or eight members of the party of men that went to the Old Mission that night that have not been accounted for. It is hoped that they will turn up within a few days.

HOW THEY SPENT THE NIGHT.

The School House at Wallace Turned Into a Prison.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WALLACE, July 16.—President O'Brien, Secretary Paynton and 30 others are now locked up in the school house here. They passed the night on the benches, only a few blankets being furnished them. When interviewed at 11:30 o'clock this morning they had not yet had an opportunity to perform their toilet. O'Brien began talking with the STANDARD reporter, when he was ordered back to his bench by the officers.

The inquest that was to have been held to-day on the bodies of the men killed at Gem has been indefinitely postponed. The mine owners and superintendents are pointing out the union men to the soldiers.

Several men have been locked up by mistake and turned loose again. Everything is quiet at present.

The troops have brought in 95 men from the Poorman and Tiger mines. Three hundred men are now under arrest. They will be all taken to Boise.

SHERIFF AND CORONER.

There Seems to Be No Love Lost Between Them.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WALLACE, July 16.—When the troops took possession of this county and declared it under martial law, the authority of Sheriff Cunningham ceased until the restoration of civil law. The sheriff says he has never been officially notified of the change in this county, nevertheless he is not assuming to exercise any authority. Coroner Sims has to-day assumed the place of sheriff and has gone about from house to house with a squad of troops at his heels pointing out men whom he desired to have arrested. Dr. Sims has taken occasion to bitterly condemn the sheriff of this county and has published his opinion

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SMOKE FROM THE MILLS

The Carnegie Company Determined to Resume Work.

LETTERS TO OLD EMPLOYEES

Invitations to Take Their Former Places at the Furnaces—To Employ Non-Union Men.

HOMESTEAD, July 16.—To-day was the quietest Homestead has known since the declaration of hostilities between the company and the men. Undoubtedly the new men have been introduced into the works, but the number is small and the strikers are confident that many cannot, without great difficulty, be brought in. If the men come they will undoubtedly have the liveliest time they ever had. Although smoke is rising from two stacks in the mills, a visit to the yards showed about 20 non-union men busy, not 50 as stated.

Burgess McCluckie tells a curious story about the manner the first armor plates were made. "When the work came to the mills a lot of experts, both from the government and the Carnegie company, turned in upon us to show us how nickel steel should be made. The result was that \$100,000 worth of material was wasted. We tried and tried under expert direction to produce nickel steel armor plates, but couldn't do so. At last some of the boys got together to talk over the situation, considered difficulties, and finally asked the Carnegie company to withdraw the experts and let the men see what they could do by themselves. It was done as we asked. Everyone of the office force was sent away from the furnace and the Basic lodge of the Amalgamated association turned out the first completed nickel steel armor plates that would stand inspection. The result was that the Carnegie company got the reputation which really belongs to the Basic lodge. We made those plates under tremendous difficulties and after government officials and the mill owners were in despair."

Letters were put in the postoffice to-day to every old employee of the mills, with about 40 exceptions, reading as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Repairs will be resumed Monday morning, July 18. We invite you to return to your old position; work to commence at the usual time. Respectfully,

J. W. POTTER, Gen. Supt.

Besides the letters, posters were put up all over the town, citing individual applications for employment will be received by the general superintendent until 6 p. m., July 21. The posters say that the desire of the company is to retain in its service all old employees whose past records are satisfactory and who didn't participate in the efforts made to interfere with the company's right to manage its own business. Old employees not applying by the time mentioned, the company will consider as having no desire to return to work, and their positions will be given others. Absolutely no excitement followed the putting up of the notices, and a member of an advisory committee said that neither they nor the letters would have any effect. He continued: "Our men will go back readily as soon as we are satisfied the wages we want will be paid. Until then we will not go back. No violence is threatened. The Carnegie mills might invite the best workmen in the world, outside our ranks, and they could not make nickel steel armor plates that the United States inspectors would pass. Our people know how to make it, and nobody else does."

Shannon, who made the above statement, is one of the most conservative of the strike leaders. He said, further, that the men had sufficient funds to continue the fight five years.

WILL EMPLOY NON-UNION MEN

The Carnegie People Say They Will Resume Work at Their Mills.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—A notice was posted at the Homestead mill this morning by the Carnegie Steel company, and sent all over the country, to the effect that the Homestead mill will be started up with non-union men July 23, and that any of the former employees of the company at this mill who did not take part in the recent disturbances are at liberty to make individual application for work until 6 o'clock p. m., July 21, those first applying to be given a choice of the unfilled positions which they are capable of filling. Those who fail to apply by the time mentioned will be considered as not desiring to enter the company's service and their places will be filled by non-union men. Secretary Lovejoy says the Union mills here and the Beaver Falls mills will be started on Monday next, and that the company will find no difficulty in getting men to operate them. It is not believed that any men are now in the Homestead mill except the regular watchmen and a few firemen.

The steamer Tide left here this morning, loaded with provisions for the Homestead works. The Carnegies have advertised for bids for the erection of 100 dwellings for workmen inside the stockade around the mill. The company is receiving many applications for work, including some of the old men.

BUILDING A FENCE.

Carnegie's Mills in Pittsburgh Being Barred.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—A few days more will see the Thirty-third street mill completely enclosed by a seven-foot high board fence. Many men received their pay as early as 10 o'clock to-day. They are not supposed to laugh and joke as usual on pay days. There is a sombre appearance about the entire neighborhood. A committee of strikers is reported to be holding frequent councils and will report the result of their work at their next general meeting. The possibility of the arrest of the leaders of the men for riot last Wednesday week, is still being considered. There has been no movement as yet looking to their arrest, but they have prepared themselves, and if permitted to do so in case of arrest, will give bail in any sum required.

AMERICAN TIN.

The Much-Talked-of Temescal Mines a Fizzle.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Examiner this morning publishes a report of a mining expert of the famous Temescal tin mines at San Jacinto, San Bernardino county, which have failed. The mines began operation in April, 1891, and were expected to produce from 100 to 200 tons of ingot tin per month. Instead they are now producing but 19 tons, and there is but little ore in sight. Two million dollars have been expended by the English stockholders in developing the mines, and the cost of operation recently has been \$8,000 per month above receipts. The superintendent has gone to London to lay the facts before the company.

Denies the Reports.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—The Evening Express has an interview with Gervaise Purcell, financial agent of the Temescal tin mines, in relation to the statements to the effect that the mines are exhausted and a failure. He emphatically declares that, far from being exhausted, the mines are in the infancy of development. One hundred and fifty men are at work, and new machinery to the value of \$50,000 has just been ordered. Shipments of tin ore are made by the car-loads, and the output of the mines in June was double that of May. Judging from the results of the explorations and developments already made, the mines are being worked in a way to show them to be regarded as practically inexhaustible. He says, as a rule, tin mines improved with depths. No significance is attached to the departure of Superintendent Harris for London. Failing health induced the latter to tender his resignation.

ONLY A LIE.

The Report That Mrs. Harrison Has Quick Consumption.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-day Private Secretary Halford was shown the Washington dispatch in a Philadelphia paper to the effect that Mrs. Harrison was dying of quick consumption, and that her friends had abandoned hope of her recovery. He said that the report was cruel and contrary to all information he had received from the attending physician and others who are now with Mrs. Harrison. The president receives reports from Leon Lake every day from Dr. Gardner and relatives with his wife, and they are of a favorable and encouraging character. The fact that President Harrison and Private Secretary Halford left this afternoon for Cape May is in itself very positive evidence that Mrs. Harrison is not dangerously ill.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Methods Practiced by a Mexican Judge.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 15.—Finance Minister Romero is dangerously ill. It is alleged that Senor Cardellero Hoies, judge in the state of Zacatecas, recently burned two suspected criminals to death while trying to obtain a confession from them through torture. The government has ordered an investigation. It is said that he is the same judge who some time ago ordered a man accused of highway robbery to be shot instead of being placed under arrest.

COLUMBUS AND ROME.

An Eneyclical Bearing Upon the Discovery of America.

ROME, July 16.—The promised papal encyclical letter on the Columbus celebration was issued to-day. In it the pope enjoins the bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services.

Baptist Young People.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—This morning's session of the Baptist Young People's union convention opened with a discussion of local methods. Following this was an interesting discussion on different subjects pertaining to the order. After the unanimous passage of a resolution requesting that the house pass the senate bill containing the provision for the closing of the world's fair on Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds, adjourned. The delegates go on an excursion to Lake St. Clair.

Hopkins Wants to Know.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Representative Hopkins to-day introduced a resolution in the house asking the attorney general what steps, if any, have been taken to indict and punish members of the American Sugar Refining company, or the Sugar Trust & Wholesale Grocers' association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, recently organized as an adjunct to the trust and "thereby," says the resolution, "forming an illegal combination to raise, control and arbitrarily regulate the price of articles of food."

Must Pay a Heavy Fine.

PARIS, July 16.—M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of the late M. Grevy, whose implication in the traffic of decorations when M. Grevy was president caused such a scandal as to lead to the forced resignation of President Grevy, was a short time since elected mayor of Leches, a commune in which his estate is situated. The charges are made that he used illegal means to secure his election and was placed on trial. To-day he was found guilty and fined 1,000 francs for corrupt practices.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

National League.

At Baltimore—3; Cincinnati, 16.
At Philadelphia—8; Louisville, 5.
At Washington—4; Cleveland, 6.
At Brooklyn—2; Chicago, 9.
At New York—13; Pittsburgh, 5.
At Boston—8; St. Louis, 3.

Caught His Man.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
BOZEMAN, July 16.—Deputy Sheriff Ramsey of Yellowstone county arrested a fellow here to-day charged with burglarizing a hardware store in Billings some time last week. When arrested the fellow was in the act of disposing of some guns.

Colonel Manypenny Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. George W. Manypenny died last night at his residence near Bowie, Md., aged 84.

TOM CARTER'S NEW JOB

He Is the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

WILL VACATE HIS OFFICE

Leaders of the Party "Wired Him" and He Will Engineer Harrison's Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The executive committee of the republican national committee met here this afternoon. Among those present were J. S. Clarkson, Iowa; J. R. Tanner, Illinois; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Thomas H. Carter, Montana. Neither Chairman Campbell of Illinois, nor Vice Chairman de Young of California, were in attendance. W. A. Sutherland of New York, was temporary chairman. Whitelaw Reid was called in consultation by the committee. Campbell's resignation as chairman of the national committee was accepted and a recess was taken.

After adjournment of the committee and some of its advisers at luncheon discussed the situation, and when the coffee and cigars were finished, Thomas H. Carter of Montana was prevailed on to take the chairmanship. The committee returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel and placed the official seal on the recess arrangement. When the committee was called to order Clarkson nominated Carter, Payne seconded the nomination and it was carried unanimously. In accepting the position Carter made a brief address, pledging his best efforts. J. F. Burke of Pittsburgh was appointed secretary pro tem, the appointment of permanent secretary being left to the chairman.

On motion of Fessenden, the chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to be selected from non-members of the committee to act as an advisory committee. A committee of five was appointed to secure headquarters in this city. It was unanimously agreed to continue Campbell as a member of the executive committee, he taking charge of the branch headquarters at Chicago.

When Carter was asked if the acceptance of the chairmanship entailed the resignation of his position as land commissioner, he replied: "I shall resign at all events." Chairman Carter said that the work of the committee would begin at once and Monday he will announce the committees.

Serenaded Tom.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The new chairman of the national republican committee was this evening the recipient of numerous congratulatory messages from prominent republicans all over the country. To-night Carter was serenaded at the Fifth Avenue hotel. After a brilliant display of fireworks and music by bands, the executive committee appeared on the balcony, and Carter being introduced, made a speech, in which he thanked the assembly for its cordial reception. Secretary Rusk also spoke.

SMELLS OF RANKNESS.

Judges at Monmouth Park Cause a Sensation.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 16.—By placing Hamme first, Cactus second and Tom Watson third in the fifth race this afternoon the judges manufactured a sensation that will for years to come be cited as an instance of carelessness on the part of the Monmouth judges. Tom Watson came in ahead of Hamme and Cactus a full length behind. The victory was so decisive that the judges have absolutely no ground for argument.

Six furlongs—Strathmeath won, Stonewell second, Corveth third. Time, 1:36½.

Six furlongs—Lovelace won, Don Alonzo second, Elsin third. Time, 1:35.

One mile—Raceland won, Russell second, Leona Wells third. Time, 1:41½.

Five furlongs—Hamme won, Cactus second, Tom Watson third. Time, 1:32.

Six furlongs—St. Felix won, Abelberg second, Hamilton third. Time, 1:34.

Seven furlongs—Fremont won, Milt Young second, Luella third. Time, 1:27.

One mile—Steeper won, Westchester second, Nomad third. Time, 1:40.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The weather is clear, the attendance fair and the track good.

One mile—Springway won, Galendo second, Nottis third. Time, 1:34.

Six furlongs—Helter Skelter won, Woodcraft second, Oregon Eclipse third. Time, 1:36.

Hyde park stakes, six furlongs—G. W. Johnson won, King Lee second, Maid Marion third. Time, 1:36½.

One mile—Hueneme won, Chapman second, Knott-in-it third. Time, 1:47½.

One mile and a quarter—Faraday won, Lake Breeze second, Brookwood third. Time, 2:07½.

One mile and seventy yards—Bancroft won, Content second, Ranier third. Time, 1:47½.

A STORM ON THE LAKE.

Reports of Loss of Vessels and Barges on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 16.—One of the severest storms to ever sweep Lake Ontario occurred last night. A large number of vessels suffered severely. The schooner, Lady McDonald, was blown ashore near Fairhaven and will be a total loss. Four coal-laden barges broke away from a tug and went ashore near the harbor. An unknown vessel is also ashore five miles down the lake. The tug Wilson lost a tow of five barges this morning; as did the Proctor. One of the barges was picked up, but the others are missing.

The tug South with four barges left for Montreal yesterday, and as nothing has been heard from them, it is feared her tow and all hands are lost.

Towns in Indian Territory.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—D. J. Whitley, who is interested in all the Rock Island towns of the Indian territory opened to settlement to-day, arrived in Topeka this morning from the country and says there is absolutely no truth whatever in the reports of troubles between the Indians. Advice received by towns from the Rock Island to-day say that